

Western Carolinian.

[BY JOHN BEARD, JR.]

It is even wise to obtain from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizens, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of Legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

Vol. XVI.

Salisbury, Rowan County, (N. C.) Monday, December 9, 1833.

No. 705.

List of Members in the Legislature of this State, With the Counties and Towns respectively represented by them.

| COUNTIES. | SENATORS. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ashe, | William A. Morris. |
| Alleghany, | George Phillips. |
| Buncombe, | John Clayton. |
| Buncombe, | Alexander W. Mebane. |
| Buncombe, | Robert McElvin. |
| Buncombe, | William R. Hall. |
| Buncombe, | William E. Smaw. |
| Buncombe, | Mark Brittain. |
| Buncombe, | George Klutts. |
| Buncombe, | Luke R. Simons. |
| Buncombe, | Otway Burns. |
| Buncombe, | Daniel Lindsay. |
| Buncombe, | Joseph B. Skinner. |
| Buncombe, | Nathan A. Stedman. |
| Buncombe, | Duncan McCormick. |
| Buncombe, | Enoch Nash. |
| Buncombe, | James Kerr. |
| Buncombe, | Richard D. Spraight. |
| Buncombe, | John E. Hussey. |
| Buncombe, | John A. Hogan. |
| Buncombe, | Hardy Flowers. |
| Buncombe, | Thomas G. Stone. |
| Buncombe, | Thomas W. Norman. |
| Buncombe, | John Walton. |
| Buncombe, | Wyatt Moyer. |
| Buncombe, | G. C. Mendenhall. |
| Buncombe, | Isaac Matthews. |
| Buncombe, | John Venn. |
| Buncombe, | Damerion Pugh. |
| Buncombe, | William Sitton. |
| Buncombe, | Joseph P. Caldwell. |
| Buncombe, | Hillary Wilder. |
| Buncombe, | James Harrison. |
| Buncombe, | Daniel Bok. |
| Buncombe, | William D. Moseley. |
| Buncombe, | Benjamin S. Brittain. |
| Buncombe, | Duncan Murchison. |
| Buncombe, | Reuben Kendall. |
| Buncombe, | Washington Morrison. |
| Buncombe, | David Latham. |
| Buncombe, | Joseph A. Hill. |
| Buncombe, | Samuel Arrington. |
| Buncombe, | Herod Faison. |
| Buncombe, | Thomas Foy. |
| Buncombe, | W. Montgomery. |
| Buncombe, | Robert Vanhook. |
| Buncombe, | John M. Skinner. |
| Buncombe, | Alfred Moyer. |
| Buncombe, | Henry Skinner. |
| Buncombe, | John Beard, Jun. |
| Buncombe, | Henry B. Elliott. |
| Buncombe, | Robert Martin. |
| Buncombe, | Shadrack Howell. |
| TOWNS. | James Williams and Duncan McMurtry. |

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Some of the articles which follow, have been in type for weeks, but crowded out of the paper by matter of more importance. We therefore seize this favorable opportunity to give them a place.

The Committee appointed to receive subscriptions to Rail Road Stock in Newbern, have reported a sum amounting to about thirty thousand dollars. Though this is not more than eight to have been expected, we may still rejoice that even this much has been obtained. The far greater number of subscribers are men of comparatively limited means; but, convinced that experience as well as necessity demanded their exertions, they had no hesitation in giving such assistance as was in their power. Beyond a doubt, the spirit of improvement has gone and is going abroad. "Like the spirit of liberty, it never goes backward." Most of the named men shooed their heads, and kept close. It is to be hoped, however, that if some years hence they enjoy the fruits of this public enterprise, it will give the credit where credit is due. It is generally believed that Craven will go in for at least \$60,000.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

Exemplary Damages.—A singular case of assault and battery was recently tried in the neighboring county of Henry, in which ladies were the parties—Miss Thompson plaintiff, and Mrs. Greenlie, *alias* (a very suspicious word, by the way, whether affixed to the name of a man or a woman) Mrs. Hunter, defendant. The cause of action, as related in the Franklin Whig, was, that Mrs. Hunter having entertained, for some time previous, a dislike to Miss Thompson, lay in ambush for her, with a servant or servants to aid, near a road which Miss T. was accustomed to travel, until the young woman passed, when they caught, tied, and whipped her unmercifully. The jury gave a verdict of \$2,000, but by consent of parties a judgment was entered for \$1,000 and costs.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The first religious newspaper ever published in the world was commenced in the year 1800, in Portsmouth, N. H., by the Rev'd. Elias Smith.

Joseph Lancaster.—This individual is said to have been reduced to want; and a proposition has been made to render him pecuniary assistance. The mode in which it is proposed to confer it, is by subscribing to a work which he has prepared for press, entitled "Improvement on Education." It is to consist of one volume, octavo, and to be furnished at one dollar. We hope it may receive a liberal support; for it will doubtless contain much important information on an important subject, and also relieve pecuniary distress in the most delicate and unobjectionable way.—*Saturday Courier.*

The venerable Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, is as active now that he has lived some three score and ten years, as when scarce thirty summers had passed over his head. We understand that during the last season he was in the death of some sixty foxes!—*Richmond Compiler.*

New Use for Tobacco.—French papers state, that by mixing tobacco juice with the pitch and tar used in covering the seams in a ship's bottom, the attack of worms and destructive insects will be prevented, and coppering rendered unnecessary.

Beauties of English Law.—In looking over late Dublin (Ireland) paper, we noticed the following sentences in one of the Courts: John Cryer, manslaughter, to be imprisoned six months; Pat Smith, manslaughter, to be imprisoned one month; M. Brito, cow stealing, to be transported for life.

A shawl is advertised in Boston, for sale, the original cost of which, in Calcutta, was one thousand dollars.

Perpetual Motion.—A Mr. Bridges, of Virginia, gives notice he has discovered a plan to keep the entire gear of a grinding mill in constant revolution, without the aid of any known propelling influence.

A matrimonial fever is said to be raging with great fury in Weathersfield, Conn. Nothing is talked about but love and onions. There are more onions raised in this thriving town than in any other in the country.

Varioloid is said to be quite prevalent in the District of Columbia. The cases are of a mild character, and it attacks persons who have been vaccinated.

POLITICAL.

From the *Globe*.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.

The following letter from this gentleman, to an unknown correspondent in Kentucky, is going the rounds of the Bank papers. This wanton and unprovoked attack upon the integrity, discretion, and honor, of the President and his Cabinet, must surprise those who do not know the man, and are unacquainted with the ground assumed by him in Washington. For reasons which will hereafter appear, it excites no surprise with us.

From the *Maysville (Kentucky) Eagle.*

The Secretary of the Treasury.—The following letter from William J. Duane, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of Mason county, has been handed to us for publication:

Philadelphia, October 17, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I have just now received your letter of the 10th instant, expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been and am opposed to the United States Bank, and to all such aristocratic monopolies; but I considered the removal of the deposits unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust. I believed that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question; and I would not act to oblige the President nor any body else, when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and \$6,000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the gray hairs of my father, and upon my numerous children: so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind. * * *

With kind wishes, I am, very respectfully yours,

W. J. DUANE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Duane professes, as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his supposed accordance with that agent in his views relative to that

which procured his election to the Bank of the United States. At the time that election took place, the subject of a removal of the deposits was under discussion in the country and in the cabinet. At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States, and the latter had gone further, and said that this, "takes in connexion with the necessary arrangements in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an inquiry into the security of the Bank as the depository of the public funds." When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed no opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration, and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation.

On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz.

the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against it.

There were, therefore, three opinions in favor of the removal, and only one against it. The President, and the three in favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one. Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his support if resolved on by him.

This was the state of things when Mr. Duane took charge of the Treasury Department. Not a doubt was entertained, we believe, but that he was already with the majority in opinion, and would proceed, in convenient time, to execute a measure which was deemed essential to the interests of the country.

While on his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane, by letter, his deliberate opinion upon the subject, not in a spirit of dictation, but of kindness. From Mr. Duane's newness in office, it was supposed, we presume, that he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in executing so important a measure, and this the President was desirous to diminish as far as the expression of decided convictions could do it.

A matrimonial fever is said to be raging with great fury in Weathersfield, Conn. Nothing is talked about but love and onions. There are more onions raised in this thriving town than in any other in the country.

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in the District of Columbia. The cases are of a mild character, and it attacks persons who have been vaccinated.

him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to FORCE A DISMISSAL, that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank Party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust. Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentleman, or just?

What should the President have done?

Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man ON WHOSE WRITTEN PLEDGES HE COULD NOT RELY? Ought

he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the courtesies

which should characterize official inter-

course? Ought he to have retained, as his

confidential adviser, one who was ready to

declare that a measure which the Presi-

dent held to be demanded by the public in-

terests, and the will of his constituents, was

"unwise, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary,

and unjust?" The President did not

merely refuse to remove the deposits.

Mr. Duane was dismissed for FAITH-

LESSNESS TO HIS SOLEMN WRIT-

TEN PLEDGES and for the exhibition of

bad FEELINGS, WHICH MADE HIM

TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THE STA-

TION TO WHICH HE HAD BEEN

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Let it not be misunderstood. We main-

tain the right of the President to dismiss

any executive officer for refusing to do what

the Chief Magistrate may believe it his

duty to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had

not given the written pledge, and had not

shown any of his bad feelings, the President

might have dismissed him, and probably

would. But that point does not belong to

the case, and cannot be brought into dis-

cussion; for, however clear it is that the

President had a right to dismiss him for

that cause, it is equally clear that this was

not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank Party will

perceive that the case is a little differ-

ent from what they have supposed. To reach

the President, they will be obliged to prove,

not that he has no power over the de-

posits, but that he has no right to dismiss a

Secretary for falsifying his written pled-

ges and using insulting language towards

the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty

to treat with respect. They must not only

prove that the President has no right to

discharge from his council men on whose

word he cannot rely and whose feelings and

opinions are with his worst enemies; but

that he cannot remove a Secretary whom

he himself has made, who has not had the

confirmation of the Senate, whose nomina-

tion to that body depends on his will, and

whose commission would have expired at

the close of the next session of Congress!

As if his sense of honor and propriety,

on this point, were not satisfied with such

a pledge, he again, in the same letter, ex-

plicitly promised, "that when the moment

of decision, after inquiry and discussion,

shall arrive, HE WOULD CONCUR

WITH THE PRESIDENT, OR RE-

TURN.

On the 23d of July, 1833, the Agent started on his

Friends not representatives of the particular State from which they come; and that they are not "accountable to it for any act done in the performance of their legislative functions."

6th. That the States have not retained their entire sovereignty."

7th. That the allegiance of our citizens is due to the United States "in the first instance," and not to their respective States.

These are the doctrine of the Proclamation, and they have, at the special instance of the President, produced the Force Bill for their complete execution. This meeting doth solemnly protest against them, and do solemnly deny their legitimate deduction from the compact which established the Federal Government; and that the Association now formed will resist them in every proper manner—to this end they

Resolved. That the present meeting be organized into an Association to be denominated the "STATE RIGHTS PARTY OF GEORGIA," and recommend meetings in all the counties for the purpose of constituting similar Associations, to be connected with that which will be formed at Millidgeville, as the Central Association.

Resolved. That the doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, as construed and understood by Mr. Jefferson, and triumphantly acted upon in 1825-6 and 7 in this State, constitute the creed of the State Rights Party of Georgia; and that, as all unconstitutional laws are null and void, we will, whenever the proper exigency arises, resist them in any manner the sovereign power of the State may order and direct.

Resolved. That we consider the Force Bill as a glaring infraction of State Rights, and a gross outrage upon the liberties of the people, and that its confirmation upon the Statute Book is such an act of usurpation as ought not to be submitted to by free and independent States, and that we will use our exertions to counteract the principles of the Proclamation, and to obtain a repeal of said Bill.

Resolved. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to demand an immediate repeal of the Act of the last Congress, denominated the Force Bill, as being a palpable violation of the rights of the States, and the Federal Constitution.

Which having been read, a motion was made to postpone further action, that they might be printed and be taken up at a subsequent meeting; which motion was, by a vote of the meeting, negatived—and on motion of Judge Clayton, was

Resolved. That the Report be taken up and read by paragraphs.

The report having been read, on motion of Judge Clayton it was unanimously resolved that said preamble and resolutions be adopted and agreed to.

On motion of Judge Dougherty,

Resolved. That the Editors of the State Rights paper in this State be requested to print a concluding preamble and resolutions, accompanied by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions: and that a copy of the same be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Torrance,

Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of thirteen, to be styled the Central Committee of the State Rights Association of Georgia, to correspond with such Associations in support of State Rights as have been or may be organized in the several counties of Georgia.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen:

Wm. H. Torrance, David B. Mitchell, Joe Crawford, John H. Howard, Randal Jones, Samuel Boykin, L. Q. C. Lamar, Seaton Grantland, Irby Hudson, Saml. Rockwell, N. C. Sayre, Dr. Wm. Greene, John Williams, Esquires.

On motion of Judge Clayton,

Resolved. That as a means of extending among the people an accurate knowledge of our principles, this meeting will patronize the paper called the Examiner, published by Condy Raguet, in the City of Philadelphia, and recommend to all the Associations that may be formed in the several counties to do the same—and that those who may be disposed to subscribe to said paper, apply to either of the Secretaries of this meeting now, or at a future period, for that purpose.

C. B. ARMSTRONG, Ch'm.

N. C. SAYRE, *Secretary.*

A. B. LONGSTREET, *Secretary.*

From the Charleston Evening Post, Nov. 23.

CEREMONIES OF THE 22d.

An unusually fine day gave brilliancy to the spectacle which was yesterday exhibited in our city. Agreeably to the programme arranged for the occasion, the Rev. Clergy, the Soldiers of the Revolution, the Foreign Consuls, Members of Congress, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, the Members of the Legislature, the Judges, Officers of the State, the Honorable the Intendant and Wardens of the City, the Recorder, Officers of the City, the State Volunteers, the Youths, and the Citizens, generally assembled at the west end of Broad-st. at 11 o'clock, when a Procession was organized on the North side of the same street, opposite the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, (late the Theatre) whence—Mr. Calhoun having not yet arrived—they moved to the Cemetery of St. Philip's Church.

The Governor had just taken his station near the tomb of Mr. Turnbull, when Mr. Calhoun's arrival was announced, who immediately entered the cemetery, attended by the Committee appointed to escort him, and took his station by the Governor, by whom he was very cordially greeted. Captain Lynch then came forward, holding in his hand a case enclosing copies of the "Globe" & other works of Mr. Turnbull, to

be deposited under the Corner Stone, and addressed the Governor in a few appropriate remarks, connected with the imposing ceremony which was about to be performed. Governor Hayne then proceeded to lay the Corner Stone of the Monument; having done which, he then made a short but eloquent Address to the immense assemblage around him, and, pointing to the tomb of the patriot, the honored and lamented Turnbull, who lay unconscious of the proud triumph which his genius had won for his memory, he bade them emulate his virtues, and revere and cherish those sacred principles of Liberty for his deep devotion to, and unwavering maintenance of which, they were now gathered around his grave, to pay him that homage which freedom invoked for her disciples, and which freemen alone know him to bestow. The ceremony having closed, the Procession was again formed, and moved into the Church, where, after divine service by the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, an Eulogium was pronounced by Gen. Hamilton. It was an effusion marked by fine feeling, eloquence, and a discriminating judgment that did ample justice to the political character of Mr. Turnbull, both as a writer and a man. It was listened to throughout with the profoundest attention, while many of its sentiments were responded to by heart-felt plaudits of his auditory.

The interesting and imposing ceremonies of the day, were closed by an immense assemblage of the Free Trade and State Rights Party at the Circus, comprising an unusual number of ladies (occupying the upper tier of boxes) who had convened for the purpose of offering to the Honorable John C. Calhoun the tribute of their heartfelt gratitude and praise for the invaluable services he has rendered to the great cause in which our State is now embarked, and to a sense of whose importance the whole South is rapidly awakening.

Previous to the arrival of Mr. Calhoun at the Circus, Mr. Isaac E. Holmes moved that the thanks of the Party be returned to General Hamilton for his admirable discourse on the character and merits of Mr. Turnbull—the very able and feeling manner in which he depicted what had been the public services and private virtues of him to whose Memory the day had been consecrated—and the tone of lofty and devout patriotism with which the Orator inculcated those lessons of Freedom, which, once learned, abide forever by the hearts of the truly virtuous and brave.

Mr. Calhoun's arrival at the house was then announced. The audience rose and received him with the most overwhelming bursts of applause. When this subsided, Captain James Lynch introduced Mr. Calhoun to the Hon. Henry Deas, as Chairman of the Meeting, who addressed Mr. Calhoun in a short but eloquent and impassioned speech, marked, at the same time by great dignity of tone and manner, in which he expressed to him at once the gratitude of the Free Trade and State Rights Party for his eminent services in the great cause of Constitutional Liberty, and the high satisfaction they felt in having in their very cordial esteem and unfeigned respect.

Mr. Calhoun then rose and replied in a speech of about an hour, that fully realized the high wrought expectations of all who heard him. His appearance and manner were highly dignified—his voice strong and distinct—while the several points in his speech took with powerful effect, as was evinced by loud and prolonged peals of applause. In advertising to the effects produced by Nullification, he observed, that up to the time of our State interposition, the Tariff had been regularly progressing, but that subsequent to that period, its advocates, in lieu of further accession to their gains, were now content to hold on to the plunder they had already acquired. The American System, though not actually dead, had received a mortal wound at the hand of the father of that System, himself. In proof of this he adverted to the addresses made to Mr. Clay in the course of his recent Eastern tour, and his replies to those addresses, in which the American system was not once named—not once! This was ominous! There was certainly a magic in Nullification, for it had effected in a few short months that which the united efforts of the whole Southern States, in the shape of petition, remonstrance, and protest, had failed to accomplish.

Mr. Calhoun then remarked, in alluding to the attempted coercion of this State, that it amounted to an actual revolution in our form of Government. He was asked, when Secretary of War, why we did not pursue the same plan in reference to our Fortifications, that was practised in Europe—that, namely, of building their forts in the immediate vicinity of their towns! To this he replied that in Europe there was a twofold object to be accomplished, the repelling of foreign invasion, and the keeping in awe of their own subjects. With us there was but a single object, that of repelling the invasion of a foreign enemy. And shall we now be told that no revolution has taken place in the form of our government, when the guns of our forts instead of being pointed outwards against our foes, were turned inwardly upon our own citizens? Mr. Calhoun observed, that the Union upon equal principles—upon the principles of the Constitution—he esteemed as one of the greatest of blessings, but a union upon the principles of the Force Bill, one of the greatest of calamities. While the Bill continued to pollute our statute book, we enjoy but the empty name, with none of the rights of freemen.

After Mr. Calhoun had been seated, a call was made for the Governor, who sat on his right, and who on rising, observed that his long absence from the meetings of the Party, had been occasioned by the position in which he stood as Executive of the State, a position which did not, as he thought, admit of his mingling, as he had been wont to do, at the public meetings of

his political friends, but that on the present occasion he could not deny himself the gratification of accompanying our distinguished guest into the presence of those who had met together for the purpose of expressing to him personally their high sense of his political services and public worth. After a few observations, made in the very happy manner for which Governor Hayne is so remarkable, he went on to say, that he had a secret to disclose to the meeting, which, as it could not much longer be concealed, it was as well he should acquaint them with it at once. This was neither more nor less than the fact, that after all the outcry that had been raised by our political opponents about the ruinous increase of taxation that would be incurred to meet the expenses of Nullification, not only would our citizens not be taxed one cent beyond the usual assessment, but that there actually remained upwards of fifty thousand dollars in the Treasury, over and above the current expenditures—to be disposed of in any manner that the Legislature may determine on. The tone in which the Governor announced this fact, occasioned a universal burst of laughter at the expense of the Union soothsayers, who had on this, as on certain other subjects, predicted the "downfall of our house."

The meeting adjourned on the conclusion of the Governor's address, in the highest spirits, having derived abundant gratification from the ceremonies of the day, in the course of which they had heard and witnessed so much that was calculated to confirm them in their principles, and cheer them in their hopes, as the gallant and determined citizens of a free State.

From the Richmond Whig of November 23.

The Baltimore Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from Rich mond:

"Richmond, Nov. 12th, 1833.

"Our city is in considerable agitation to-day.—The Governor has ordered the troop of Cavalry to be in readiness at a moment's warning, with nine rounds of ball cartridge. It is said by some, that Robert B. Randolph will be rescued to night, and the jail forced. The feeling towards Randolph in his favor, is very great in this city. Others say that it is to prevent the taking away of John H. Pleasants, in case the Judge decides in his favor. What a glorious foundation for a civil war! What laurels will the Government gain! And what an example of the fondness of peace—the regard for the rights, and lives, and property of its citizens, entertained by a Government calling itself republican!

But the idea of compelling the settlers

to leave the country by four hundred additional troops, is preposterous.

If the settlers choose to remain, they may set the troops at defiance.

The four hundred additional troops

may be intended as a guard of honor to the indicted soldiers who are to be tried in the United States Court—if it can be done."

The conduct of Gov. Floyd, touching the transaction mentioned, has occasioned many unfounded rumors. Had the editor of this paper not been discharged by Judge Brockenbrough, he would have appealed by writ of error to the Court of Appeals. That tribunal also decided in favor of the power assumed by the court at Alexandria, neither the editor nor any other

was pronounced to be a member of the tribunal, however much he might have been surprised at a decision which clothed a paltry District, not possessing the right of self government, with powers unpossessed and unclaimed by the sovereign State of Virginia or New-York. The troop of Cavalry was, therefore, not put in requisition to rescue him.

It was put in requisition, it is true; and, (although we speak merely from conjecture) we do not, to prevent the "eloquence of the person of Mr. Randolph to the District, after Judges Marshall and Barbour had decided that it was not competent to arrest him in Virginia for his indignity to the President. If the writer of the letter proposed to attract censure upon the Governor, by stating this fact, he did not actually do, had received a mortal wound at the hand of the father of that System, himself. In proof of this he adverted to the addresses made to Mr. Clay in the course of his recent Eastern tour, and his replies to those addresses, in which the American system was not once named—not once! This was ominous! There was certainly a magic in Nullification, for it had effected in a few short months that which the united efforts of the whole Southern States, in the shape of petition, remonstrance, and protest, had failed to accomplish.

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From the Richmond Journal.

The Alabama controversy is a subject on which we fear every evil that mismanagement can produce. We are aware that some well informed journals consider the movements of the troops towards the agitated district, a mere bravado of the President. But we are far from feeling quiet under the assurance that the expression of such opinions can give. We always thought that Andrew Jackson would stretch a point to have a taste of bloodshed—that he wished a fight last winter with South Carolina, and that he wishes one now with Alabama. The preparations he is making for carrying an army to the South, have every appearance of a settled resolution to involve the country in war.

We have looked into the Globe with some interest, to see how the Government

distinguishes this case from that of George Jackson. It is not surprising, because nothing that Jackson can do ever surprises—but if any other man says this one should act as he is acting, any other advocate, save the down-stairs gentry of the cabinet irresponsible, should offer an excuse for it, we would think a man might wonder without hazard to his reputation.

The Globe says that the United States Troops are to drive away the settlers, because the lands are the property of the United States—but it admits the right of jurisdiction to be in the State. Now we hesitate not to assert that the right of a proprietor to drive off settlers with an army is a new version of the common law—one that Lytleton never thought of as a remedy, when he wrote on "the right of entry." It is reserved for him, who, according to the Richmond Examiner, cannot interpret one plain law, to introduce this innovation, and that too against the Legislature of a State which is conceded to have jurisdiction over the territory!

We give the views of the United States Telegraph:

"The Richmond Compiler does not understand the object of the Government in sending the Troops from Fortress Monroe to Alabama. It is the act of a bully, who, determined to back out of a contest which he has imprudently sought, wishes to hide his disgrace in vapouring and bluster. It is to hold out the opinion that great military preparations are making, and to be made, to remove the intruders, in case the locations are not made by the day prescribed; the Government at the same time knowing that the locations will be made by that time, or so soon after, that there will be no necessity for the removal. But a show of removal must be kept up, and the troops at Fortress Monroe are despatched by express—such is the emergency!

It is ridiculous. The Government have refused carrying the treaty into effect until the 15th January. They chose that day because it was expected that by that time the locations would be made. If they are not completed by that day, is war to commence? For, it is plain, the settlers will not go without a war. What a glorious foundation for a civil war! What laurels will the Government gain! And what an example of the fondness of peace—the regard for the rights, and lives, and property of its citizens, entertained by a Government calling itself republican!

But the idea of compelling the settlers to leave the country by four hundred additional troops, is preposterous. If the settlers choose to remain, they may set the troops at defiance.

The four hundred additional troops

may be intended as a guard of honor to the indicted soldiers who are to be tried in the United States Court—if it can be done."

The conduct of Gov. Floyd, touching the transaction mentioned, has occasioned many unfounded rumors. Had the editor of this paper not been discharged by Judge Brockenbrough, he would have appealed by writ of error to the Court of Appeals. That tribunal also decided in favor of the power assumed by the court at Alexandria, neither the editor nor any other

was pronounced to be a member of the tribunal, however much he might have been surprised at a decision which clothed a paltry District, not possessing the right of self government, with powers unpossessed and unclaimed by the sovereign State of Virginia or New-York. The troop of Cavalry was, therefore, not put in requisition to rescue him.

It was put in requisition, it is true; and, (although we speak merely from conjecture) we do not, to prevent the "eloquence of the person of Mr. Randolph to the District, after Judges Marshall and Barbour had decided that it was not competent to arrest him in Virginia for his indignity to the President. If the writer of the letter proposed to attract censure upon the Governor, by stating this fact, he did not actually do, had received a mortal wound at the hand of the father of that System, himself. In proof of this he adverted to the addresses made to Mr. Clay in the course of his recent Eastern tour, and his replies to those addresses, in which the American system was not once named—not once! This was ominous! There was certainly a magic in Nullification, for it had effected in a few short months that which the united efforts of the whole Southern States, in the shape of petition, remonstrance, and protest, had failed to accomplish.

Mr. Calhoun then remarked, in alluding to the attempted coercion of this State, that it amounted to an actual revolution in our form of Government. He was asked, when Secretary of War, why we did not pursue the same plan in reference to our Fortifications, that was practised in Europe—that, namely, of building their forts in the immediate vicinity of their towns! To this he replied that in Europe there was a twofold object to be accomplished, the repelling of foreign invasion, and the keeping in awe of their own subjects. With us there was but a single object, that of repelling the invasion of a foreign enemy. And shall we now be told that no revolution has taken place in the form of our government, when the guns of our forts instead of being pointed outwards against our foes, were turned inwardly upon our own citizens? Mr. Calhoun observed, that the Union upon equal principles—upon the principles of the Constitution—he esteemed as one of the greatest of blessings, but a union upon the principles of the Force Bill, one of the greatest of calamities. While the Bill continued to pollute our statute book, we enjoy but the empty name, with none of the rights of freemen.

After Mr. Calhoun had been seated, a call was made for the Governor, who sat on his right, and who on rising, observed that his long absence from the meetings of the Party, had been occasioned by the position in which he stood as Executive of the State, a position which did not, as he thought, admit of his mingling, as he had been wont to do, at the public meetings of

From the Richmond Journal.

The Alabama controversy is a subject on which we fear every evil that mismanagement can produce. We are aware that some well informed journals consider the movements of the troops towards the agitated district, a mere bravado of the President. But we are far from feeling quiet under the assurance that the expression of such opinions can give. We always thought that Andrew Jackson would stretch a point to have a taste of bloodshed—that he wished a fight last winter with South Carolina, and that he wishes one now with Alabama. The preparations he is making for carrying an army to the South, have every appearance of a settled resolution to involve the country in war.

We have looked into the Globe with some interest, to see how the Government

still increasing pecuniary embarrassments which paralyze the energies of the people of North Carolina. We concur entirely with the Governor as to the propriety of revising and amending the revenue laws of the State, as we have long thought that the existing mode of taxation was unequal and unjust in its operation.

We trust the present Legislature will do something to remove this inequality—but when we consider how many subjects of high importance are before that body, we cannot expect all of them to be acted upon during the present session.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.

Our reader will find, on the first page of our present No., a very violent attack on the late Secretary of the Treasury, which we have copied, with its portions in italics and capitals, as it appeared in the official organ of the Kitchen Cabinet. We have also appended a "Card" of Mr. Duane, in which he asks a suspension of judgment upon the charges made against him in the article of the Globe. These charges relate almost entirely to the personal intercourse between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Duane; and, except a reiteration of the old assertion that the entire funds of the United States Bank were

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Tuesday, November 26, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Messrs. Montgomery, Beard, Lindsey, Van, and Wilder, were appointed, on the part of the Senate, to compose the joint select committee to examine whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more advantageous.

Mr. Caldwell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Iredell county, praying that John Andrews, of said county, be restored to the privileges of a citizen; which was referred.

Mr. Morris presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of five members or the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of passing a law exempting from the performance of military duty (except in case of invasion or insurrection) all commissioned officers of the militia of the grade of Captain and upwards, who have served, or who made hereafter serve, with good reputation, in the militia of this State for the space of five years in succession; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which resolution was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, so amended as to make it the duty of the committee on Military Affairs to make the inquiry alluded to, and adopt.

The proposition of the other House, to refer the committee on the subject of a Convention, the communication of the Governor relative to a change of the Constitution, was concurred in.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred the resolutions directing said committee to inquire into the expediency of placing fines imposed by courts of law upon the same footing with other judgment debts; of amending the law respecting Bastardy; and of amending the existing laws for the benefit of insolvent debtors, so as to abolish fraudulent concealment, reported that it is inexpedient to alter said laws. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Wangh, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that the name of Henry Seawell is added to the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The amendment made by the Senate to the proposition of this House to raise a joint select committee on the subject of amending the Constitution of the State, was concurred in, and Messrs. Irvine, Barringer, Pindexter, Fisher, Outlaw, Long, and Shepard were appointed to compose said committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Irving presented a bill to authorize Laxton Lynch to erect two gates in Roanoke county; and Mr. Atkinson a bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges; which were read the first time and passed.

The bill to extend and continue in force certain acts for regulating the times of holding the Superior Courts for the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Shepard presented a petition from sundry merchants and others of Newbern, praying the establishment of a Bank in that town; which was referred to the joint select committee on the Currency and Banks.

Wednesday, November 27, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Morrison presented the petition of William Davidson and others, of Mecklenburg county, securities of John Sloan, late Sheriff, praying to be released from the payment of a forfeiture of \$400 dollars, incurred by the said Sheriff for failing to pay the public taxes due to the State. Mr. Morrison also presented a petition from the same parties, praying the passage of an act to authorize them to collect the arrears of taxes due the said Sloan from the year 1824 to 1831. Which petitions were referred.

The engrossed bill for the better administration of justice in Haywood county was read three times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The proposition of the other House, to ballot on Thursday next for a Judge of the Supreme Court, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Montgomery, from the joint select committee appointed to examine whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more advantageous, made a report thereon, stating that, in the opinion of the committee, no investigation of the subject is necessary; which report was laid upon the table.

IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Bragg submitted a resolution, tendering to the Internal Improvement Committee, now in session in this city, the use of this Hall in the afternoon of each day, during their session; which was adopted.

The Speaker laid before House a Report from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol; which Report, on motion of Mr. Fisher, was transmitted to the Senate, with a provision that a joint select committee be raised on the subject of the public buildings; and that the Report be referred to such committee.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, the joint select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular price fixed upon the different qualities of the said land that has been surveyed; and also of subjecting the surveyed lands to entry.

Mr. King presented the petition of Mrs. Sloan, widow of the late Capt. John Sloan, of Iredell county, praying that she

be allowed a pension on account of the revolutionary services of her husband; which was referred.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning Coroners' fees; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Guthrie, from the joint select Committee appointed to inquire whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more advantageous to the State, reported that, in the opinion of the committee, the price already paid for the work is sufficiently low, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in Rutherford county; Mr. Carpenter, a bill to authorize William A. Brown to establish a ferry across the Catawba river in Burke county; Mr. J. L. Smith, a bill to appoint trustees for Greenhill Academy, in Haywood county. Mr. Clement presented a bill directing the manner in which constables shall be appointed in this State; and Mr. Jordan presented a bill to amend the act of 1782, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts; which bills passed their first reading, and the last mentioned was referred.

Mr. Foscar presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to provide that all persons now exempt from working on the public roads, be also exempt from serving as overseers on the same; which was read and rejected.

The bill to extend the provisions of the act of last session, authorising the removal of the buildings on the public lands in the town of Franklin; and the bill to incorporate the New Hanover Academy, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was, on motion of Mr. Guthrie, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the committee on Internal Improvements was instructed to inquire into the practicability of draining either in part or the whole of the swamp lands within the State; and, if deemed practicable, the probable cost and expediency of effecting the same; also to ascertain, as far as may be within its control, any information in relation to the probable value of said lands when reclaimed.

From the Raleigh Register of Dec. 3.

We subjoin the names of the gentlemen who compose the Joint Select Committee on the subject of amending the Constitution, and of the Currency—two of the most important subjects which will engross the attention of the Legislature:

Joint Select Committee on Convention:

SENATE—Messrs. Beard, Mendenhall, Martin of Rockingham, Edwards, Skinner of Chowan, Jones, Mann.

COMMONS—Messrs. Irvine, Barringer, Pindexter, Fisher, Outlaw, Long, Shepard.

Joint Select Committee on the subjects of Banks and the Currency:

SENATE—Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Montgomery, Hole, Hill, Shinnar of Chowan, Beaufort, Edwards.

COMMONS—Messrs. Fisher, Seawell, Shepard, McGeehee, Outlaw, Wyche, Roberts.

REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The following is the special Message alluded to in our last, sent by his Excellency, the Governor, to the Legislature:

To the General Assembly of N. Carolina:

GENTLEMEN—I transmit to you a Communication which I have just received from Gen. Thomas G. Polk, Chairman of a large and respectable meeting of the Members of the Legislature of this State, held at the Government House in this City, on the 4th day of January last, to gether with a copy of the Journal of the Proceedings and the Address prepared by a Committee of that body, to the Freeman of North-Carolina. I also transmit, in further compliance with the request of the meeting, a file of Certificates which have been forwarded to me by the Sheriffs of the respective counties to which they relate, showing the number of votes which were given in each: for and against a change of the Constitution, at an annual election in August last.

My opinion, upon the interesting question to which these papers refer, have been so frequently expressed and are so generally known, that further explanation would seem to be unnecessary. Were it otherwise, the able exposition of my views, in the accompanying Address of the Committee above mentioned, which received my sanction at the polls, and in the correctness of which my confidence continues undiminished, relieves me from all difficulty. I beg leave to commend the subject to the patriotism, the prudence and the justice of the General Assembly, and cherish the hope that it will receive that favorable consideration to which it is entitled by the important principle involved, and the respect due to the opinions and feelings of so large a portion of the citizens of the State.

You will recollect, that as with you resides the power to control this subject, so upon you rests the responsibility attached to its exercise. I earnestly hope that a spirit of conciliation and compromise may direct your counsels and lead you to a result which will unite the interests and feelings of every section of the State, and thus ensure the harmony and prosperity of the whole.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, Nov. 26, 1833.

The subjoined letter from Gen. Polk

Chairman of the Convention meeting, in this City, is the communication alluded to in the preceding Message:

To the Governor of North-Carolina:

Six—The enclosed Resolutions were adopted at a large and respectable meeting of Members of our General Assembly, held at Raleigh, on the 4th January last. I regret that the request therein made, of the Sheriffs, has not only not been acted on in all, but was disregarded in thirty-one counties; and it is an additional source of regret to me that no return has been made to your Excellency from some of the other counties in which a vote was taken.

Fortunately, however, I am enabled to supply, in a great degree, the latter omission, by procuring the certificates of members elected to our present General Assembly. Since the object of those Resolutions was to elicit an expression of the public will upon the question referred to "as far as it could be done without the aid of Legislative enactment," there can be no reasonable objection against this mode of ascertaining the result. These Certificates, together with those of the Sheriffs (and the well known vote of Counties from which no return is had) shew, that in thirty-three Counties in North Carolina, more than thirty thousand freemen have voluntarily demanded of their immediate representatives a change of our State Constitution. This is high evidence of the interest which is felt among the people on this subject, and, there can be no doubt but that the number of votes in favor of this reform would have been much greater if the polls had been opened throughout the State and kept under the direction of Legislative direction.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, it is not remarkable that these returns exhibit a vote which is by several thousand and over a majority of the largest poll ever held in North Carolina for the election of a President of the United States? The official returns, on file in your office, prove that at the election for President in 1828, the whole vote of the State was less than fifty-two thousand.

It may then be safely affirmed, that a majority of the people are anxious for a reform in their Constitution; nay, that they have demanded it.

The opinions of your Excellency are too well known to justify any doubt of your readiness to communicate this vote of the People to their Representatives, now in session. The Address which was published in obedience to the enclosed Resolutions, has been sent to your Excellency heretofore, and I hope to be pardoned for the delay that has occurred in making this request. It should have been done in time to form a topic of your first Message, had I been able to procure full returns before now.

With high respect, I am, &c.

THOMAS G. POLK, Chmn.
In behalf of the meeting at Raleigh,
Raleigh, 25th Nov. 1833.

GETTYSBURG.

From the Gettysburg Tribune of Nov. 22.

DEATH OF G. L. TAYLOR.

Our town has just followed to the grave its Patriarch. The venerable Colonel THOMAS TAYLOR died on Sunday morning, at the residence of his son, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, and was buried yesteray, at the family burial-ground.

His obsequies were attended by a general concourse of the citizens of our town, to most of whom he had long been a mark for heraldic reverence, due not less to his long and high public services, than to the many private virtues that made them amiable.

After an unusually long life, full of honor and usefulness, he dies, surrounded with the esteem of all who knew him, and in the midst of a large number of descendants.

Col. Taylor was born in Virginia, in the county of Amelia, on the 10th September, 1742.

From the Charleston Free Trade Evening Post of November 18.

DEATH OF JUDGE MARTIN.

With a grief that will be widely shared, we announce the most afflictioning intelligence, sudden death of the Honorable WILLIAM D. MARTIN.

He had presided, apparently in his usual health, as Judge, on the South Carolina Circuit, which, being complicated, he arrived here on Saturday, and took lodgings at Jones's Hotel, and complained of being chilled, but did not confine himself to the house. At night he was induced, by feeling feverish and chilly, to consult a physician, but his case was not so serious as to require medicine, and, after bathing his feet in warm water, he went to bed at his usual hour. At breakfast time his servant came down-stairs that he was unable to wake his master, and, alarm being excited, it was discovered, on going to his room, that he was dead: having apparently expired sometime in the night, in his sleep, and without a struggle.

Thus we lose one of the most cherished of the Patriots of South Carolina—one who by his own energy and talent had raised himself to a proud eminence, and who stood in the very first rank of those whom we deign to honor, in every relation, public and private; he was loved, honored, and valued, for his virtue and usefulness, for his generous and honorable qualities, and the unusual purity of his character; his loss to us, both, to his friends, and to his family, is irreparable.

From the Charleston Mercury of Nov. 23.

DEATH OF MAJOR J. HAMILTON, ETC.

The melancholy duty again devolves upon us of announcing the death of a distinguished citizen. We have very recently recorded the departure from amongst us of the venerable Patriarch of Columbia, Col. Taylor, and Judge Martin. We have now to record that of one of the Revolutionary associates of the former, eminent for his gallant devotion to Liberty in the struggle to establish the independence of the United States, and, as eminent for his zeal in maintaining the independence of South Carolina in the crisis through which we have recently passed.

Major JAMES HAMILTON, the father of our distinguished fellow-citizen Gen. Hamilton, died on the night of the 23rd instant, after a short illness, in the eighty-third year of his age—and thus closed a life full of years and of honor, which was marked, throughout, by private and public virtue. He was the oldest surviving Field Officer of the Regular Line of the old Continental Army; and, true to the principles of '76, was one of the State Rights Delegates from this district to the late Convention of South Carolina.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, Nov. 26, 1833.

The subjoined letter from Gen. Polk

NOTES CURRENT.

SALISBURY Dec. 7, 1833.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------|------|------|
| Cotton, in seed, | lb. | 24 | 29 |
| clean, | | 124 | 102 |
| Coffee, brown, | lb. | 18 | 12 |
| Loaf, | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| Bacon, | lb. | 10 | 10 |
| Nails, | lb. | 60 | 60 |
| Molasses, | gal. | 40 | 45 |
| Brandy, peach, | lb. | 30 | 40 |
| Peas, | lb. | 30 | 40 |
| FLOUR, | lb. | 150 | 100 |
| Wheat, | bush. | 60 | 100 |
| Rye, | lb. | 50 | 60 |
| Corn, | lb. | 50 | 60 |
| Salt, | lb. | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Butter, | lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Tallow, | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Tobacco, | lb. | 5.5 | 7.0 |
| Whiskey, | lb. | 100 | 100 |
| Flaxseed, | lb. | 100 | 100 |

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 8.

| | | | |
|---------------|------|----|----|
| Peash brandy, | gal. | 35 | 60 |
| App. do | lb. | 28 | 33 |
| Bacon, | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Beasw., | lb. | 37 | 47 |



POETRY.

From the *Plattsburg Republican*.

THE WORLD.

The world, the world, the dreary world,
Where kindred souls have met
And parted, in their loneliness,
With sorrow and regret;
Where love hath bound its wreaths of joy
Around the brow of care,
And pity's tears have wash'd away
The ruins of despair.

The world, the world, the fairy world,
So beautiful and gay,
Where eager hope is weaving nets
To catch a summer's day;
Where youth is romping in its health,
And gaunt old age goes by.
With feeble step and sunken cheek,
To lay him down and die.

The world, the world, how lovely, yet
How lonely, all its ties—
A boudoir fill'd with amaranths,
A charnel house of sighs;
The drear abode of dark despair,
The lighted hall of mirth,
The spirit-house of holiness,
The graves of all the earth!

THE MOUNTAIN AIR.

By MRS. MOORE.

Have not to me of your sparkling wine,
Bid not for me the goblet shine;
My soul is athirst for a draught more rare,
A gush of pure free Mountain Air.

It wafts on its current the rich perfume
Of the purple heath and the honied broom,
The golden furze, and the hawthorn fair,
Shed all their sweets to the Mountain Air.

It plays round the banks and the mossy stones,
Where the violet droops like a nun alone,
Shrouding her breast from the noon-tide
glare,

Yet filling with balm the Mountain Air.

From the *Baltimore Chronicle*.

STANZAS.

There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a heart of care,
And many a laughing eye conceals
The writhings of despair.
We would not that the world should see
The bosom's dark recess—
We would not that the world should know
Its utter loneliness.

The crowded hall, the joyous scene,
Cannot dispel our grief;
In pleasure's gaudy, glittering train,
In vain we seek relief;
There lurks a sorrow in the heart,
A deep corroding care;
We turn us from the mirthful throng,
To view the desert there.

In vain are beauty's smiles, to light
The ruins of the soul;
And worse than vain the mad'ning draught,
The wine cup and the bowl.

Its pleasures like the fitful blaze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flickering light but shows more
clear
Its sad sepulchral gloom.

In vain we seek in solitude
The calmness of repose,
In vain we court the stilly grove,
Neglectful of our woes—
Grief will still hover o'er the soul,
And we must yet endure
Misfortunes that no charm can heal,
No human art can cure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEACON SLOCUM.

In a small village in New-Hampshire, resided, about twenty years since, Deacon Lemuel Slocum, famous for piety, parsimony, and property. A neighbor of his had met with some difficulties, and was obliged to have recourse to a loan. The Deacon gave him seventy-five dollars, and took his note, with good security, for one hundred. Being unable to pay at the end of the year, the Deacon demanded a new note, as his custom was, embracing both principal and interest. The borrower remonstrated—but in vain. The usual declaration, that "he must provide for his family," and that, "if simple interest is just, compound interest is just," silenced every appeal to his justice or generosity.

The Deacon attended meeting as usual on the following Sabbath. On the afternoon of the same day, the eccentric and talented Mr. — chose for his subject the admonitions of St. Paul to the Corinthian church, in the fifth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, and eleventh verse.

... next part of the reproof, we must say, in justice to the Deacon, was not applicable to him. Deacon Slocum was no fornicator nor drunkard, in the common acceptance of the word. When the preacher, who had previously been unusually languid, came to speak of the extortioner, he was very becomingly animated; so much so, that the whole congregation, the Deacon not excepted, was highly excited with wonder and curiosity. He pointed out the heinousness of the vice in the most faithful and glowing language. He charged his people not to think extortion less criminal because practised by the respectable and influential; he warned them against the vicious examples of the wealthy; and declared that if they would wish to receive and deserve the approbation of Heaven, they ought in this, as in other things, to copy the bright example of the worthy and faithful brother and Deacon, Lemuel Slocum.

Prepared as the Deacon was for the eccentric ebullition of the pious exhorter's fancy, he became amazed at this sudden development of his own peculiar excellencies; nor could he possibly guess, for some time at least, what might be the import of the Parson's digression.

"Brother Lemuel," said the Parson, "art thou an extortioner? No—Heaven forbid!" The preacher then descended on the sin of hypocrisy, and advised his audience still to copy the Deacon, in regard to sincerity, concluding with the question, "Brother Lemuel, art thou hypocrite? No—Heaven forbid!"

The Deacon became alarmed, and the tittering and whispering of the congregation was very far from removing his fears that something more was meant than met the ear. But, what was his dismay, when, turning his eyes on the preacher, he beheld his fixed on him with the plainest expression of contempt and detestation! Still the discourse was continued, and still were the questions and exclamations reiterated. The members of his own household appeared absorbed in sorrow, while the rest of the auditory observed him with looks of horror. How deep was his remorse! But it was the remorse of detested guilt, not of sincere repentance. He would have spoken, but the shame of conscious guilt kept him dumb, and he was doomed to suffer, in silence, the excoriating satire of the preacher, and the insufferable scorn of the assembly.

At this juncture, a gentle figure in black entered the church, and walking up the aisle, stood opposite the Deacon's pew, and in the most insinuating and agreeable manner, beckoned him to advance. Glad of an opportunity to escape, the Deacon went towards the stranger and followed him out of the house. Having walked a little distance, the generous stranger addressed the good Deacon thus:

"My dear friend I knew the unpleasant situation in which you was placed by yon senseless rabble, and their more senseless priest. I hastened to your relief, and have adopted this plan to relieve you of their insincerity."

"I am thankful," said the Deacon, "for your friendship; but I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"You think not?" replied the other with a smile of pleasant sarcasm, "but you mistake; you and I have been long acquainted, nor can I think you can be ungrateful to me for the many kindnesses to you by refusing my request. In short, I find that you will more effectually serve my cause, by withdrawing from the church than by continuing in it; and the circumstances of this day fully authorise you to break terms with these contemptible minions."

"Your cause!" quoth the Deacon. "My cause," replied the gentleman; "for, notwithstanding appearances, your example will be followed by many, who will assist in building up my kingdom."

At the word 'kingdom,' the eyes of the Deacon intuitively fell on the feet of his friend.

"Mercy on me!" he exclaimed—

"then you are"—

"The Devil," quoth the stranger; and, seizing the Deacon, shook him so violently, that he—AWAKE from a dreamy sleep into which he had fallen during the service—in which these creations of his fancy had disturbed him—and perceived his wife in the act of rousing him to receive the beheading.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

A curious affair took place not long since, in one of our country towns, which we make bold to publish, (omitting names and localities,) as a warning to all forlorn swains who think of being married.

The unfortunate gentleman in question was married, early in the summer, to a lady with whom he had been acquainted but a few days, while at the same time he had an engagement with another lady, and with whom he corresponded after his marriage. From the circumstance of their not having sufficient funds to give a party, they determined on keeping it to themselves until their finances should increase. But though that event had arrived, they found themselves involved in embarrassments which they knew not how to overcome, (in reference to their wedding having been secret.) To obviate these difficulties, they at length concluded to have the ceremony again performed, and accordingly made arrangements—invited the company—engaged the minister, &c. Before the evening arrived, unfortunately, the clergyman was informed of their previous marriage; and after the party had assembled, he sent a note, stating that "circumstances rendered it inconsistent for him to attend!" And, thus situated, they were compelled to send for the clergyman who had formerly officiated. When he arrived, instead of marrying them, he introduced them to the company at Mr. and Mrs. —, stating, at the time, that he had "married them a number of weeks previous, and that it had been kept secret for reasons which they could better explain than himself!" The sensation depicted at this critical moment, on the countenances of the hero and the heroine of the party, may better be imagined than described. We advise all bachelors never to get married—but one!

[Boston Journal.]

ordered studies will make them more accomplished and more agreeable companions than those commonly are who have been most elaborately finished, in the modern acceptance of the term. The systems by which young ladies are taught to move their limbs according to the rules of art, to come into a room with studied disidence, and to step into a carriage with measured action and premeditated grace, are only calculated to keep the degrading idea perpetually present, that they are preparing for the great market of the world. Real elegance of demeanor springs from the mind; fashionable schools do but teach its imitation, whilst the rules forbid to be ingenuous. Philosophers never conceived the idea of so perfect a vacuum as is found to exist in the minds of young women supposed to have finished their education in such establishments.

If they marry husbands as unformed as themselves, they fall into habits of insignificance without much pain; if they marry persons more accomplished, they can retain no hold on their affections. Hence many matrimonial miseries, in the midst of which the wife finds it a consolation to always complaining of her health and ruined nerves. In the education of young women, we should say—let them be secured from the trappings and manacles of such systems: partake of every active exercise not absolutely unfeminine, and trust to their being able to get into or out of a carriage with a light and graceful step, which no drilling can accomplish. Let them rise early and retire early to rest, and trust that their beauty will not need to be coined into artificial smiles in order to ensure a welcome, whatever room they enter. Let them ride, walk, run, dance, in the open air. Encourage the merry and innocent diversions in which the young delight: let them, under proper guidance, explore every hill and valley; let them plant and cultivate the garden, and make hay when summer shines, and surmount all dread of a shower of rain, or the boisterous wind; above all, let them take no medicine except when the doctor orders it. The demons of hysteria and melancholy might hover over a group of young ladies so brought up; but they would not find one of them upon whom they could exercise any power.

[Foreign Quarterly Review.]

THE HUSBAND.

The fond protecting love of a devoted husband, is like the tall and stately oak that rears its graceful foliage, beside some happy rot, to which its leafy boughs afford reviving shade; while its spreading branches shelter the melodious songsters of the verdant grove, who within its hallowed precincts nurture their callow brood, unmolested by the wanton tyranny of school-boy pranks.

Oh! 'tis the effulgent Aegean shield which casts, far and wide, its bright, defensive rays around the timid, shrinking form of the best, most tender beloved object of his warm heart's pristine love and veneration.

The hallowed affection of such a husband is the far-off goal to which the wife's most ardent wishes fly, borne upon the strong, untiring pinion of woman's faithful and never ending love. Cheered by the smile of such a faultless being, the envious summer's parching heat, the ruthless winter's pinching cold, to her impart no pang; they pass unheeded by her well-defended head, light as the fleecy cloud; unregarded as zephyr's balmy breath.

Supported by his manly form, what sorrow can assail, what anxious care cantivate her bosom's calm repose? Serene as the smooth surface of the glassy lake, unruffled by the storm's rude blasts, her peaceful hours speed on pleasure's wing.

How beautiful is such a union; How much more rare than beautiful! Oh! 'tis a sight that angels might delight to fix their lingering gaze upon, lost in mute rapture and admiring awe. Mutually giving and receiving strength, the blissful pair tread life's thorny path, on "light fantastic toe," gaily tripping on, unmindful of all; of care or woe; his powerful arm each dangerous briar removes; her delicate fingers present to his refreshed senses each beauteous flower that sheds its perfume on their illuminated way.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

A curious affair took place not long since, in one of our country towns, which we make bold to publish, (omitting names and localities,) as a warning to all forlorn swains who think of being married.

The unfortunate gentleman in question was married, early in the summer, to a lady with whom he had been acquainted but a few days, while at the same time he had an engagement with another lady, and with whom he corresponded after his marriage. From the circumstance of their not having sufficient funds to give a party, they determined on keeping it to themselves until their finances should increase. But though that event had arrived, they found themselves involved in embarrassments which they knew not how to overcome, (in reference to their wedding having been secret.) To obviate these difficulties, they at length concluded to have the ceremony again performed, and accordingly made arrangements—invited the company—engaged the minister, &c. Before the evening arrived, unfortunately, the clergyman was informed of their previous marriage; and after the party had assembled, he sent a note, stating that "circumstances rendered it inconsistent for him to attend!" And, thus situated, they were compelled to send for the clergyman who had formerly officiated. When he arrived, instead of marrying them, he introduced them to the company at Mr. and Mrs. —, stating, at the time, that he had "married them a number of weeks previous, and that it had been kept secret for reasons which they could better explain than himself!" The sensation depicted at this critical moment, on the countenances of the hero and the heroine of the party, may better be imagined than described. We advise all bachelors never to get married—but one!

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do. do. do. Assorted Hosiery
Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Sewing Silk
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Glycerine Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil
Fancy Soap, Stiff Boxes, Buttons of all kinds
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tions, etc. etc. etc.

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Also—Ladies' best Princilla, Seal-Skin,
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Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices
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Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea
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Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

—We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

CADE & CRAIGIE.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1833. *if*

TO PRINTERS.

THE PRESS upon which the Western Carolinian was printed previously to the enlargement of the sheet, IS FOR SALE. It is a wooden Press, of A. Ramage's manufacture, in a super royal size, and executes work in a very approved style. If applied for soon, it will be sold very cheap.

ALSO FOR SALE, A
Variety of Printing Materials,

Sufficient to establish the business in an economical manner, and which, being rarely worn, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. A catalogue of the articles will be given shortly.

November 11. *if*

TO LET,

The House lately occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian. It is situated on the Northwest side of Main Street, nearly opposite the building formerly occupied as the State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to JOHN G. PALMER.

November 11, 1833. *if*

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